

Statement of Basis of the Federal Operating Permit

Georgia-Pacific Panel Products LLC

Site Name: Diboll Complex
Area Name: Diboll Particleboard Operations
Physical Location: 700 W Borden St
Nearest City: Diboll
County: Angelina

Permit Number: O1148
Project Type: Renewal

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code: 2493
SIC Name: Reconstituted Wood Products

This Statement of Basis sets forth the legal and factual basis for the draft permit conditions in accordance with 30 TAC §122.201(a)(4). Per 30 TAC §§ 122.241 and 243, the permit holder has submitted an application under § 122.134 for permit renewal. This document includes the following information:

- A description of the facility/area process description;
- A basis for applying permit shields;
- A list of the federal regulatory applicability determinations;
- A table listing the determination of applicable requirements;
- A list of the New Source Review Requirements;
- The rationale for periodic monitoring methods selected;
- The rationale for compliance assurance methods selected;
- A compliance status; and
- A list of available unit attribute forms.

Prepared on: February 15, 2017

Operating Permit Basis of Determination

Permit Area Process Description

The Diboll Particleboard operations consists of receiving and storage, refining, drying, blending, forming, pressing, cooling, sawing and trimming, sanding, and product storage operations.

Receiving and Storage

Raw material used in the production of particleboard enters the plant via trucks and a blow line from Georgia-Pacific's co-located lumber operation and is stored in the Raw Material Storage (RMS) Building prior to use. The raw material arrives as planer shavings, industrial wood, and sawdust, with varying moisture contents and bulk densities. Delivery trucks dump the shavings, industrial wood, and sawdust into the Truck Dump where the material is conveyed up to a horizontal belt conveyor located near the roof of the building. The blowline from the adjacent lumber mill also distributes to the belt conveyor. Material is dropped from the belt conveyor onto various storage piles or routed directly to the storage silos. Front-end loaders pick up material from the various storage piles and dump it into one of three hoppers (two mixing hoppers and one reclaim hopper) which drops the material onto two belts that route the material to the preclassification system. Material dumped into the reclaim hopper bypasses the preclassification system.

Refining

The preclassification system is comprised of a disc screen and a hammermill. Material is conveyed via screw conveyors from the screen and hammermill to the truck dump to be fed directly to the storage silos or to the reclaim hopper. The reclaim hopper pneumatically feeds the reclaim cyclone which drops onto a screw conveyor that feeds the silos. At this point, trimmed material from the finished boards that has passed through the trim hog also re-enters the system at the storage silos to optimize material usage. Once the material is in the silos, it is classified by vibratory shaker screens.

The screens produce three separate process stream flows. The top screen recovers coarse particles for later refining. The middle stream of material is classified as acceptable material and feeds two conveyor belts entering the Milling and Drying (M&D) area of the process. The material that passes through the bottom screen is classified as fines, and enters the M&D building on a separate high-pressure blow line. The blowline routes the fines to one of two dryer infeed cyclones, which are controlled by two baghouses.

The coarse reject material is further refined. The coarse "overs" leave the screens via an overs conveyor and are sent to the overs hammermill. The hammermill pulverizes the material into smaller particle sizes which can then be accepted by the process. Particulate emissions from the overs hammermill are controlled by a baghouse.

All acceptable material is sent to a fully enclosed surge bins that feed the refiners and hammermills. Face material is processed through two hammermills, and core material is processed through two sprout refiners and two hammermills. Sprout refining is accomplished as the material is plug-fed by screw conveyors into the center of the refiners and is sheared by the aluminum-based platen plates. The refining process controls the geometry of the finished particle and influences both the density and the weight of the board. Centrifugal force causes the material to exit the refiners. The refined material is then screw conveyed into four rotary drum dryers.

Hammermill refining is accomplished as the material is screw conveyed into the hammermill, where the material is hammered until it will pass through a 9/64" screen. Hammermilled face and core material is pneumatically conveyed to two dryer feed material cyclones which feed the four rotary drum dryers.

Drying

The four rotary dryers are directly heated through a manifold duct by exhaust heat generated from the combustion of sander dust and/or natural gas in a large air heater with a Coen suspension burner. Dryer Nos. 1 and 2 are MEC Model 1031 traditional tripe pass dryers. Dryer Nos. 3 and 4 are Productization Model 100-360 triple pass dryers.

Each dryer has large multi-stage cyclone separators that convey the dried wood from the dryer to the dry storage bins. The cyclones are designed to remove as much of the wood particles and wood fines from the exhaust gas as possible prior to discharge to the atmosphere.

Dryer No. 3 is equipped with a valveless regenerative thermal oxidizer (VRTO) for control of VOC emissions. The VRTO reduces VOC emissions from this dryer by a minimum of 90%

Blending

Material from the dry storage bins is conveyed to the blending station where a resin is applied in a rotary mixing device for use later as a thermosetting binder. A small amount of emulsified wax is also applied at this point as a moisture inhibitor. Dye may also be added for certain specialty products. Blending is accomplished in a dual shaft counter rotating water-cooled blender. Material is discharged to belt conveyors which carry it over to the forming line.

Forming

The Scheck forming machine is designed to form a layered mat by separating wood particles mechanically. The machine produces four separate layers - two face and two core. Each unit that produces a layer consists of a metering bin and spreading head. The metering bins store material and control the amount that is dropped into the spreader heads below. The spreading head deposits the material on a caul, which is transported to the press by various conveyors. The forming machine is designed to produce a mat with minimal weight variation across the mat and down the length, to produce a board with minimal density variation.

The face heads are designed to produce the fine, consistent faces necessary for laminating. Material is classified or separated by a series of mechanical rolls (spreading rolls). Material falls through the spreading rolls onto the forming caul below. The core heads are designed to distribute the material onto the cauls.

Excess material from the face spreading head walls is picked up by a collection screw on each side of the spreading head. The material is conveyed to a blow line where it is carried via a cyclone to a baghouse and back to the forming line.

The mat passes under the mat spray station after passing over the last of three weigh scales. The mat spray adds a small amount of water or release agent (based on product) to the top face of the mat. The water turns to steam and helps with heat transfer to the core. It also helps seal off the face for a tight face layer and helps reduce mat puff-outs. The release agent prevents build-up of material on press platens.

Material is laid on a continuous bed of cauls, which transport the mats through the press. The boards are pressed to approximately 25-feet in length, so some excess material exists on both ends of the caul. The flying cutoff saw removes this excess material. The waste from the flying cutoff saw is conveyed to the rejects line, where the material is either routed to raw material storage or the rejects cyclone, which is controlled by a baghouse. Material routed to the reject cyclone is then transferred to the reject bin, where it is metered back onto the core blender outfeed belt.

Two acceleration belt (speed-up) conveyors separate the lapped cauls. If the mat weight is correct, the acceleration belts speed up and pull the caul/mat away from the forming chain lugs. This separates the mats.

If the mat weight is incorrect, the acceleration belts do not speed up. This allows the caul/mat to be moved by the forming chain. The rejected mat falls through the gap between the acceleration belt conveyor and the swivel table into the reject hopper below. The material is conveyed from the hopper by the two screws in the hopper into another screw that feeds a blow line to the rejects cyclone and baghouse where it is sent back to the reject bin or to the RMS Building to be reprocessed.

Press Operation

The press operation uses steam pressure produced in the boiler. The press loader allows the accumulation of sixteen of the screen cauls containing the particleboard mats prior to simultaneous loading into separate openings of the press. As the board is pressed to a desired thickness by adjusting the hydraulic pressure of the rams, the resin aids in bonding the particles. The heat and pressure cure the resinated wood into a hard, dense panel known as particleboard.

Release of pressure allows for steam liberation from the board, a blowdown of the platens, and removal of the cauls. After the press has opened and the cauls with pressed board are removed, the boards are separated from the cauls.

A regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO) controls the VOC and particulate emissions from the press operation. A partial wood products enclosure (WPE) encloses the press operation and unloading area.

Cooling

The cauls leave the main line, travel down a triangle conveyor, and are staged on the return line to re-enter the process. The boards go to a wicket board cooler to allow the boards to cool and cure.

Sawing and Trimming

After cooling, the boards are sawed and trimmed by a series of saws. The board is further cut into the desired lengths, as requested, in this area of the process. The edge trim is conveyed to a reclaim hog which grinds the trim up and sends it back to the raw material silos for use in the process. The boards are then stacked in the saw stacker.

Emissions from the particleboard sawing and trimming processes, as well as the emissions from the 2 x 4 saw line and shelf line, are discharged through a tangential inlet baghouse for control of particulate emissions.

Sanding and Product Storage

The trimmed boards are either stored in the warehouse or go directly to the sander. The sander removes the excess board thickness and to provide smooth finished faces on the board. The first set of heads takes the majority of the material off the board, top and bottom, while the remaining heads remove considerably less material each time. The last head acts as a buffer to ensure high quality faces on the finished board.

The sander dust generated in the sanding operation is collected by a high suction pneumatic pickup system and stored in the sanderdust bin or it can be routed via pneumatic system back to the sander dust injection bin, where it is metered back to the core blender outfeed belt, which reduces demand for raw wood processing at the M&D area. The material routed to the sanderdust bin is used (1) for fuel for the boiler or the Coen suspension burner or (2) loaded out by truck. The pneumatic transfer system includes two lines, one with a cyclone and baghouse and another with a tangential inlet baghouse.

Following sanding, the particleboard panels are graded for quality, sorted, stacked, and packaged for shipment.

Boiler

The boiler is equipped with an electrostatic precipitator to control particulate emissions. The boiler uses sanderdust and natural gas for fuel and has the capability to burn either gas alone or a combination of the two fuels.

FOPs at Site

The "application area" consists of the emission units and that portion of the site included in the application and this permit. Multiple FOPs may be issued to a site in accordance with 30 TAC § 122.201(e). When there is only one area for the site, then the application information and permit will include all units at the site.

Additional FOPs that exist at the site, if any, are listed below.

Additional FOPs: O1778, O1780

Major Source Pollutants

The table below specifies the pollutants for which the site is a major source:

Major Pollutants	VOC, PM, NO _x , HAPs, CO
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Reading State of Texas's Federal Operating Permit

The Title V Federal Operating Permit (FOP) lists all state and federal air emission regulations and New Source Review (NSR) authorizations (collectively known as “applicable requirements”) that apply at a particular site or permit area (in the event a site has multiple FOPs). **The FOP does not authorize new emissions or new construction activities.** The FOP begins with an introductory page which is common to all Title V permits. This page gives the details of the company, states the authority of the issuing agency, requires the company to operate in accordance with this permit and 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 122, requires adherence with NSR requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 116, and finally indicates the permit number and the issuance date.

This is followed by the table of contents, which is generally composed of the following elements. Not all permits will have all of the elements.

- General Terms and Conditions
- Special Terms and Conditions
 - Emissions Limitations and Standards, Monitoring and Testing, and Recordkeeping and Reporting
 - Additional Monitoring Requirements
 - New Source Review Authorization Requirements
 - Compliance Requirements
 - Protection of Stratosphere Ozone
 - Permit Location
 - Permit Shield (30 TAC § 122.148)
- Attachments
 - Applicable Requirements Summary
 - Unit Summary
 - Applicable Requirements Summary
 - Additional Monitoring Requirements
 - Permit Shield
 - New Source Review Authorization References
 - Compliance Plan
 - Alternative Requirements
- Appendix A
 - Acronym list
- Appendix B
 - Copies of major NSR authorizations

General Terms and Conditions

The General Terms and Conditions are the same and appear in all permits. The first paragraph lists the specific citations for 30 TAC Chapter 122 requirements that apply to all Title V permit holders. The second paragraph describes the requirements for record retention. The third paragraph provides details for voiding the permit, if applicable. The fourth paragraph states that the permit holder shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 116 by obtaining a New Source Review authorization prior to new construction or modification of emission units located in the area covered by this permit. The fifth paragraph provides details on submission of reports required by the permit.

Special Terms and Conditions

Emissions Limitations and Standards, Monitoring and Testing, and Recordkeeping and Reporting. The TCEQ has designated certain applicable requirements as site-wide requirements. A site-wide requirement is a requirement that applies uniformly to all the units or activities at the site. Units with only site-wide requirements are addressed on Form OP-REQ1 and are not required to be listed separately on a OP-UA Form or Form OP-SUM. Form OP-SUM must list all units addressed in the application and provide identifying information, applicable OP-UA Forms, and preconstruction authorizations. The various OP-UA Forms provide the characteristics of each unit from which applicable requirements are established. Some exceptions exist as a few units may have both site-wide requirements and unit specific requirements.

Other conditions. The other entries under special terms and conditions are in general terms referring to compliance with the more detailed data listed in the attachments.

Attachments

Applicable Requirements Summary. The first attachment, the Applicable Requirements Summary, has two tables, addressing unit specific requirements. The first table, the Unit Summary, includes a list of units with applicable requirements, the unit type, the applicable regulation, and the requirement driver. The intent of the requirement driver is to inform the reader that a given unit may have several different operating scenarios and the differences between those operating scenarios.

The applicable requirements summary table provides the detailed citations of the rules that apply to the various units. For each unit and operating scenario, there is an added modifier called the "index number," detailed citations specifying monitoring and testing requirements, recordkeeping requirements, and reporting requirements. The data for this table are based on data supplied by the applicant on the OP-SUM and various OP-UA forms.

Additional Monitoring Requirement. The next attachment includes additional monitoring the applicant must perform to ensure compliance with the applicable standard. Compliance assurance monitoring (CAM) is often required to provide a reasonable assurance of compliance with applicable emission limitations/standards for large emission units that use control devices to achieve compliance with applicant requirements. When necessary, periodic monitoring (PM) requirements are specified for certain parameters (i.e. feed rates, flow rates, temperature, fuel type and consumption, etc.) to determine if a term and condition or emission unit is operating within specified limits to control emissions. These additional monitoring approaches may be required for two reasons. First, the applicable rules do not adequately specify monitoring requirements (exception- Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards (MACTs) generally have sufficient monitoring), and second, monitoring may be required to fill gaps in the monitoring requirements of certain applicable requirements. In situations where the NSR permit is the applicable requirement requiring extra monitoring for a specific emission unit, the preferred solution is to have the monitoring requirements in the NSR permit updated so that all NSR requirements are consolidated in the NSR permit.

Permit Shield. A permit may or may not have a permit shield, depending on whether an applicant has applied for, and justified the granting of, a permit shield. A permit shield is a special condition included in the permit document stating that compliance with the conditions of the permit shall be deemed compliance with the specified potentially applicable requirement(s) or specified applicable state-only requirement(s).

New Source Review Authorization References. All activities which are related to emissions in the state of Texas must have a NSR authorization prior to beginning construction. This section lists all units in the permit and the NSR authorization that allowed the unit to be constructed or modified. Units that do not have unit specific applicable requirements other than the NSR authorization do not need to be listed in this attachment. While NSR permits are not physically a part of the Title V permit, they are legally incorporated into the Title V permit by reference. Those NSR permits whose emissions exceed certain PSD/NA thresholds must also undergo a Federal review of federally regulated pollutants in addition to review for state regulated pollutants.

Compliance Plan. A permit may have a compliance schedule attachment for listing corrective actions plans for any emission unit that is out of compliance with an applicable requirement.

Alternative Requirements. This attachment will list any alternative monitoring plans or alternative means of compliance for applicable requirements that have been approved by the EPA Administrator and/or the TCEQ Executive Director.

Appendix A

Acronym list. This attachment lists the common acronyms used when discussing the FOPs.

Appendix B

Copies of major NSR authorizations applicable to the units covered by this permit have been included in this Appendix, to ensure that all interested persons can access those authorizations.

Stationary vents subject to 30 TAC Chapter 111, Subchapter A, § 111.111(a)(1)(B) addressed in the Special Terms and Conditions

The site contains stationary vents with a flowrate less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute (acfm) and constructed after January 31, 1972 which are limited, over a six-minute average, to 20% opacity as required by 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B). As a site may have a large number of stationary vents that fall into this category, they are not required to be listed individually in the permit's Applicable Requirement Summary. This is consistent with EPA's White Paper for Streamlined Development of Part 70 Permit Applications, July 10, 1995, that states that requirements that apply identically to emission units at a site can be treated on a generic basis such as source-wide opacity limits.

Periodic monitoring is specified in Special Term and Condition 3.A. for stationary vents subject to 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B) to verify compliance with the 20% opacity limit. These vents are not expected to produce visible emissions during normal operation. The TCEQ evaluated the probability of these sources violating the opacity standards and determined that there is a very low potential that an opacity standard would be exceeded. It was determined that continuous monitoring for these sources is not warranted as there would be very limited environmental benefit in continuously monitoring sources that have a low potential to produce visible emissions. Therefore, the TCEQ set the visible observation monitoring frequency for these sources to once per calendar quarter.

The TCEQ has exempted vents that are not capable of producing visible emissions from periodic monitoring requirements. These vents include sources of colorless VOCs, non-fuming liquids, and other materials that cannot produce emissions that obstruct the transmission of light. Passive ventilation vents, such as plumbing vents, are also included in this category. Since this category of vents are not capable of producing opacity due to the physical or chemical characteristics of the emission source, periodic monitoring is not required as it would not yield any additional data to assure compliance with the 20% opacity standard of 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B).

In the event that visible emissions are detected, either through the quarterly observation or other credible evidence, such as observations from company personnel, the permit holder shall either report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 observation to determine the opacity consistent with the 6-minute averaging time specified in 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B). An additional provision is included to monitor combustion sources more frequently than quarterly if alternate fuels are burned for periods greater than 24 consecutive hours. This will address possible emissions that may arise when switching fuel types.

Stationary Vents subject to 30 TAC Chapter 111 not addressed in the Special Terms and Conditions

All other stationary vents subject to 30 TAC Chapter 111 not covered in the Special Terms and Conditions are listed in the permit's Applicable Requirement Summary. The basis for the applicability determinations for these vents are listed in the Determination of Applicable Requirements table.

Federal Regulatory Applicability Determinations

The following chart summarizes the applicability of the principal air pollution regulatory programs to the permit area:

Regulatory Program	Applicability (Yes/No)
Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)	Yes
Nonattainment New Source Review (NNSR)	No
Minor NSR	Yes
40 CFR Part 60 - New Source Performance Standards	No
40 CFR Part 61 - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs)	No
40 CFR Part 63 - NESHAPs for Source Categories	Yes
Title IV (Acid Rain) of the Clean Air Act (CAA)	No
Title V (Federal Operating Permits) of the CAA	Yes
Title VI (Stratospheric Ozone Protection) of the CAA	Yes
CAIR (Clean Air Interstate Rule)	No

Basis for Applying Permit Shields

An operating permit applicant has the opportunity to specifically request a permit shield to document that specific applicable requirements do not apply to emission units in the permit. A permit shield is a special condition stating that compliance with the conditions of the permit shall be deemed compliance with the specified potentially applicable requirements or specified potentially applicable state-only requirements. A permit shield has been requested in the application for specific emission units. For the permit shield requests that have been approved, the basis of determination for regulations that the owner/operator need not comply with are located in the "Permit Shield" attachment of the permit.

Insignificant Activities

In general, units not meeting the criteria for inclusion on either Form OP-SUM or Form OP-REQ1 are not required to be addressed in the operating permit application. Examples of these types of units include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Office activities such as photocopying, blueprint copying, and photographic processes.
2. Sanitary sewage collection and treatment facilities other than those used to incinerate wastewater treatment plant sludge. Stacks or vents for sanitary sewer plumbing traps are also included.
3. Food preparation facilities including, but not limited to, restaurants and cafeterias used for preparing food or beverages primarily for consumption on the premises.
4. Outdoor barbecue pits, campfires, and fireplaces.
5. Laundry dryers, extractors, and tumblers processing bedding, clothing, or other fabric items generated primarily at the premises. This does not include emissions from dry cleaning systems using perchloroethylene or petroleum solvents.
6. Facilities storing only dry, sweet natural gas, including natural gas pressure regulator vents.
7. Any air separation or other industrial gas production, storage, or packaging facility. Industrial gases, for purposes of this list, include only oxygen, nitrogen, helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.
8. Storage and handling of sealed portable containers, cylinders, or sealed drums.
9. Vehicle exhaust from maintenance or repair shops.
10. Storage and use of non-VOC products or equipment for maintaining motor vehicles operated at the site (including but not limited to, antifreeze and fuel additives).

11. Air contaminant detectors and recorders, combustion controllers and shut-off devices, product analyzers, laboratory analyzers, continuous emissions monitors, other analyzers and monitors, and emissions associated with sampling activities. Exception to this category includes sampling activities that are deemed fugitive emissions and under a regulatory leak detection and repair program.
12. Bench scale laboratory equipment and laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis, including but not limited to, assorted vacuum producing devices and laboratory fume hoods.
13. Steam vents, steam leaks, and steam safety relief valves, provided the steam (or boiler feedwater) has not contacted other materials or fluids containing regulated air pollutants other than boiler water treatment chemicals.
14. Storage of water that has not contacted other materials or fluids containing regulated air pollutants other than boiler water treatment chemicals.
15. Well cellars.
16. Fire or emergency response equipment and training, including but not limited to, use of fire control equipment including equipment testing and training, and open burning of materials or fuels associated with firefighting training.
17. Crucible or pot furnaces with a brim full capacity of less than 450 cubic inches of any molten metal.
18. Equipment used exclusively for the melting or application of wax.
19. All closed tumblers used for the cleaning or deburring of metal products without abrasive blasting, and all open tumblers with a batch capacity of 1,000 lbs. or less.
20. Shell core and shell mold manufacturing machines.
21. Sand or investment molds with a capacity of 100 lbs. or less used for the casting of metals;
22. Equipment used for inspection of metal products.
23. Equipment used exclusively for rolling, forging, pressing, drawing, spinning, or extruding either hot or cold metals by some mechanical means.
24. Instrument systems utilizing air, natural gas, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.
25. Battery recharging areas.
26. Brazing, soldering, or welding equipment.

Determination of Applicable Requirements

The tables below include the applicability determinations for the emission units, the index number(s) where applicable, and all relevant unit attribute information used to form the basis of the applicability determination. The unit attribute information is a description of the physical properties of an emission unit which is used to determine the requirements to which the permit holder must comply. For more information about the descriptions of the unit attributes specific Unit Attribute Forms may be viewed at www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_all_ua_forms.html.

A list of unit attribute forms is included at the end of this document. Some examples of unit attributes include construction date; product stored in a tank; boiler fuel type; etc.. Generally, multiple attributes are needed to determine the requirements for a given emission unit and index number. The table below lists these attributes in the column entitled "Basis of Determination." Attributes that demonstrate that an applicable requirement applies will be the factual basis for the specific citations in an applicable requirement that apply to a unit for that index number. The TCEQ Air Permits Division has developed flowcharts for determining applicability of state and federal regulations based on the unit attribute information in a Decision Support System (DSS). These flowcharts can be accessed via the internet at www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_supportsys.html. The Air Permits Division staff may also be contacted for assistance at (512) 239-1250.

The attributes for each unit and corresponding index number provide the basis for determining the specific legal citations in an applicable requirement that apply, including emission limitations or standards, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting. The rules were found to apply or not apply by using the unit attributes as answers to decision questions found in the flowcharts of the DSS. Some additional attributes indicate which legal citations of a rule apply. The legal citations that apply to each emission unit may be found in the Applicable Requirements Summary table of the draft permit. There may be some entries or rows of

units and rules not found in the permit, or if the permit contains a permit shield, repeated in the permit shield area. These are sets of attributes that describe negative applicability, or; in other words, the reason why a potentially applicable requirement does not apply.

If applicability determinations have been made which differ from the available flowcharts, an explanation of the decisions involved in the applicability determination is specified in the column "Changes and Exceptions to RRT." If there were no exceptions to the DSS, then this column has been removed.

The draft permit includes all emission limitations or standards, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting required by each applicable requirement. If an applicable requirement does not require monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting, the word "None" will appear in the Applicable Requirements Summary table. If additional periodic monitoring is required for an applicable requirement, it will be explained in detail in the portion of this document entitled "Rationale for Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)/ Periodic Monitoring Methods Selected."

When attributes demonstrate that a unit is not subject to an applicable requirement, the applicant may request a permit shield for those items. The portion of this document entitled "Basis for Applying Permit Shields" specifies which units, if any, have a permit shield.

Operational Flexibility

When an emission unit has multiple operating scenarios, it will have a different index number associated with each operating condition. This means that units are permitted to operate under multiple operating conditions. The applicable requirements for each operating condition are determined by a unique set of unit attributes. For example, a tank may store two different products at different points in time. The tank may, therefore, need to comply with two distinct sets of requirements, depending on the product that is stored. Both sets of requirements are included in the permit, so that the permit holder may store either product in the tank.

Determination of Applicable Requirements

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
PB-FIREPMP	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	60IIII-1	Applicability Date = Stationary CI ICE commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before July 11, 2005.	None
PB-FIREPMP	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-1	<p>HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2.</p> <p>Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than or equal to 300 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP.</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002.</p> <p>Service Type = Emergency use where the RICE does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(2)(ii)-(iii) or does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).</p> <p>Stationary RICE Type = Compression ignition engine</p>	Deleted Recordkeeping citations§ 63.6655(a), (a)(1) which do not apply to emergency engines that do not comply with numerical emission limits or operating limits
B6-TK	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-1	<p>Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate)</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)</p>	None
PMDI-TK	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-1	<p>Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid</p> <p>Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)</p>	None
PB-MVDISP	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and Unloading of VOC	R5217-1	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility	None
PB-BOILER	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D	60D-01	Construction/Modification Date = On or before August 17, 1971.	None
PB-BOILER	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Db	60Db-1	Construction/Modification Date = On or before June 19, 1984.	None
PB-BOILER	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60Dc-1	Construction/Modification Date = On or before June 9, 1989.	None
PB-BOILER	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD	63DDDDDD	<p>Construction/Reconstruction Date = Construction or reconstruction began on or before June 4, 2010.</p> <p>HEAT INPUT CAPACITY = RATED HEAT INPUT CAPACITY OF GREATER THAN 10 MMBTU/HR BUT LESS THAN 100 MMBTU/HR</p> <p>FUEL TYPE = NATURAL GAS</p> <p>FUEL TYPE = UNADULTERATED WOOD</p>	None
PB-40	30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	R1151-1	Effective Stack Height = The effective stack height as calculated in the equation specified by 30 TAC §111.151(c) is not less than the standard effective stack height as determined by Table 2 specified in 30 TAC §111.151(b).	None

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
PB-40	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = After January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>	None
PB-41	30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	R1151-1	<p>Effective Stack Height = The effective stack height as calculated in the equation specified by 30 TAC §111.151(c) is not less than the standard effective stack height as determined by Table 2 specified in 30 TAC §111.151(b).</p>	None
PB-41	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = After January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>	None
PB-44	30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	R1151-1	<p>Effective Stack Height = The effective stack height as calculated in the equation specified by 30 TAC §111.151(c) is not less than the standard effective stack height as determined by Table 2 specified in 30 TAC §111.151(b).</p>	None
PB-44	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = On or before January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>	None

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
PB-46	30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	R1151-1	Effective Stack Height = The effective stack height as calculated in the equation specified by 30 TAC §111.151(c) is not less than the standard effective stack height as determined by Table 2 specified in 30 TAC §111.151(b).	None
PB-46	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = After January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>	None
PB-47	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = After January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>	None
PB-48	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = After January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>	None

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
PB-49	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = After January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>	None
PB-50	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = After January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>	None
PB-51	30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	R1151-1	<p>Effective Stack Height = The effective stack height as calculated in the equation specified by 30 TAC §111.151(c) is not less than the standard effective stack height as determined by Table 2 specified in 30 TAC §111.151(b).</p>	None
PB-51	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = After January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>	None

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
PB-53	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = After January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>	None
PB-55	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = On or before January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>	None
PB-56	30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	R1151-1	<p>Effective Stack Height = The effective stack height as calculated in the equation specified by 30 TAC §111.151(c) is not less than the standard effective stack height as determined by Table 2 specified in 30 TAC §111.151(b).</p>	None
PB-56	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = After January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>	None
PB-57A	30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	R1151-1	<p>Effective Stack Height = The effective stack height as calculated in the equation specified by 30 TAC §111.151(c) is not less than the standard effective stack height as determined by Table 2 specified in 30 TAC §111.151(b).</p>	None

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
PB-57A	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = After January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>	None
PB-57B	30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	R1151-1	<p>Effective Stack Height = The effective stack height as calculated in the equation specified by 30 TAC §111.151(c) is not less than the standard effective stack height as determined by Table 2 specified in 30 TAC §111.151(b).</p>	None
PB-57B	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = After January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>	None
PB-59	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = After January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>	None
PB-60	30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	R1151-1	<p>Effective Stack Height = The effective stack height as calculated in the equation specified by 30 TAC §111.151(c) is not less than the standard effective stack height as determined by Table 2 specified in 30 TAC §111.151(b).</p>	None

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
PB-60	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = After January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>	None
PB-COREBIN	30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	R1151-1	<p>Effective Stack Height = The effective stack height as calculated in the equation specified by 30 TAC §111.151(c) is not less than the standard effective stack height as determined by Table 2 specified in 30 TAC §111.151(b).</p>	None
PB-COREBIN	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = After January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>	None
PB-FACEBIN	30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	R1151-1	<p>Effective Stack Height = The effective stack height as calculated in the equation specified by 30 TAC §111.151(c) is not less than the standard effective stack height as determined by Table 2 specified in 30 TAC §111.151(b).</p>	None
PB-FACEBIN	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = After January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>	None

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*	Changes and Exceptions to DSS**
PB-FIREPMP	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R1111-1	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = After January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>	None
PB-47	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDD	63DDDD-1	<p>UNIT TYPE = Dry Rotary Dryer</p> <p>CONSTRUCTION/RECONSTRUCTION DATE = Source was constructed or reconstructed prior to January 9, 2003</p>	The rule citations were determined from an analysis of the rule text and the basis of determination.
PB-48	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDD	63DDDD-1	<p>UNIT TYPE = Dry Rotary Dryer</p> <p>CONSTRUCTION/RECONSTRUCTION DATE = Source was constructed or reconstructed prior to January 9, 2003</p>	The rule citations were determined from an analysis of the rule text and the basis of determination.
PB-49	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDD	63DDDD-1	<p>UNIT TYPE = Dry Rotary Dryer</p> <p>CONSTRUCTION/RECONSTRUCTION DATE = Source was constructed or reconstructed prior to January 9, 2003</p>	The rule citations were determined from an analysis of the rule text and the basis of determination.
PB-50	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDD	63DDDD-1	<p>UNIT TYPE = Dry Rotary Dryer</p> <p>CONSTRUCTION/RECONSTRUCTION DATE = Source was constructed or reconstructed prior to January 9, 2003</p>	The rule citations were determined from an analysis of the rule text and the basis of determination.
PB-53	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDD	63DDDD-1	<p>UNIT TYPE = Reconstituted wood product presses</p> <p>CONSTRUCTION/RECONSTRUCTION DATE = Source was constructed or reconstructed prior to January 9, 2003</p>	The rule citations were determined from an analysis of the rule text and the basis of determination.
PRO-MSCOAT	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDD	63DDDD-1	<p>UNIT TYPE = Group 1 coating operations</p> <p>CONSTRUCTION/RECONSTRUCTION DATE = Source was constructed or reconstructed prior to January 9, 2003</p>	The rule citations were determined from an analysis of the rule text and the basis of determination.

* - The "unit attributes" or operating conditions that determine what requirements apply

** - Notes changes made to the automated results from the DSS, and a brief explanation why

NSR Versus Title V FOP

The state of Texas has two Air permitting programs, New Source Review (NSR) and Title V Federal Operating Permits. The two programs are substantially different both in intent and permit content.

NSR is a preconstruction permitting program authorized by the Texas Clean Air Act and Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA). The processing of these permits is governed by 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 116.111. The Title V Federal Operating Program is a federal program authorized under Title V of the FCAA that has been delegated to the state of Texas to administer and is governed by 30 TAC Chapter 122. The major differences between the two permitting programs are listed in the table below:

NSR Permit	Federal Operating Permit(FOP)
Issued Prior to new Construction or modification of an existing facility	For initial permit with application shield, can be issued after operation commences; significant revisions require approval prior to operation.
Authorizes air emissions	Codifies existing applicable requirements, does not authorize new emissions
Ensures issued permits are protective of the environment and human health by conducting a health effects review and that requirement for best available control technology (BACT) is implemented.	Applicable requirements listed in permit are used by the inspectors to ensure proper operation of the site as authorized. Ensures that adequate monitoring is in place to allow compliance determination with the FOP.
Up to two Public notices may be required. Opportunity for public comment and contested case hearings for some authorizations.	One public notice required. Opportunity for public comments. No contested case hearings.
Applies to all point source emissions in the state.	Applies to all major sources and some non-major sources identified by the EPA.
Applies to facilities: a portion of site or individual emission sources	One or multiple FOPs cover the entire site (consists of multiple facilities)
Permits include terms and conditions under which the applicant must construct and operate its various equipment and processes on a facility basis.	Permits include terms and conditions that specify the general operational requirements of the site; and also include codification of all applicable requirements for emission units at the site.
Opportunity for EPA review for Federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment (NA) permits for major sources.	Opportunity for EPA review, Affected states review, and a Public petition period for every FOP.
Permits have a table listing maximum emission limits for pollutants	Permit has an applicable requirements table and Periodic Monitoring (PM) / Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) tables which document applicable monitoring requirements.
Permits can be altered or amended upon application by company. Permits must be issued before construction or modification of facilities can begin.	Permits can be revised through several revision processes, which provide for different levels of public notice and opportunity to comment. Changes that would be significant revisions require that a revised permit be issued before those changes can be operated.
NSR permits are issued independent of FOP requirements.	FOP are independent of NSR permits, but contain a list of all NSR permits incorporated by reference

New Source Review Requirements

Below is a list of the New Source Review (NSR) permits for the permitted area. These NSR permits are incorporated by reference into the operating permit and are enforceable under it. These permits can be found in the main TCEQ file room, located on the first floor of Building E, 12100 Park 35 Circle, Austin, Texas. The Public Education Program may be contacted at 1-800-687-4040 or the Air Permits Division (APD) may be contacted at 1-512-239-1250 for help with any question.

Additionally, the site contains emission units that are permitted by rule under the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule. The following table specifies the permits by rule that apply to the site. All current permits by rule are contained in Chapter 106. Outdated 30 TAC Chapter 106 permits by rule may be viewed at the following Web site:

www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/permitbyrule/historical_rules/old106list/index106.html

Outdated Standard Exemption lists may be viewed at the following Web site:

www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/permitbyrule/historical_rules/oldselist/se_index.html

The status of air permits and applications and a link to the Air Permits Remote Document Server is located at the following Web site:

www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_status_permits.html

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Permits	
PSD Permit No.: PSDTX865	Issuance Date: 10/10/2016
Title 30 TAC Chapter 116 Permits, Special Permits, and Other Authorizations (Other Than Permits By Rule, PSD Permits, or NA Permits) for the Application Area.	
Authorization No.: 5207	Issuance Date: 10/10/2016
Permits By Rule (30 TAC Chapter 106) for the Application Area	
Number: 106.227	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.261	Version No./Date: 11/01/2003
Number: 106.263	Version No./Date: 11/01/2001
Number: 106.264	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.265	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.266	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.371	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.392	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.412	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.433	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.454	Version No./Date: 11/01/2001
Number: 106.472	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.473	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.476	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000

Number: 106.478	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.511	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000

Emission Units and Emission Points

In air permitting terminology, any source capable of generating emissions (for example, an engine or a sandblasting area) is called an Emission Unit. For purposes of Title V, emission units are specifically listed in the operating permit when they have applicable requirements other than New Source Review (NSR), or when they are listed in the permit shield table.

The actual physical location where the emissions enter the atmosphere (for example, an engine stack or a sand-blasting yard) is called an emission point. For New Source Review preconstruction permitting purposes, every emission unit has an associated emission point. Emission limits are listed in an NSR permit, associated with an emission point. This list of emission points and emission limits per pollutant is commonly referred to as the "Maximum Allowable Emission Rate Table", or "MAERT" for short. Specifically, the MAERT lists the Emission Point Number (EPN) that identifies the emission point, followed immediately by the Source Name, identifying the emission unit that is the source of those emissions on this table.

Thus, by reference, an emission unit in a Title V operating permit is linked by reference number to an NSR authorization, and its related emission point.

Monitoring Sufficiency

Federal and state rules, 40 CFR § 70.6(a)(3)(i)(B) and 30 TAC § 122.142(c) respectively, require that each federal operating permit include additional monitoring for applicable requirements that lack periodic or instrumental monitoring (which may include recordkeeping that serves as monitoring) that yields reliable data from a relevant time period that are representative of the emission unit's compliance with the applicable emission limitation or standard. Furthermore, the federal operating permit must include compliance assurance monitoring (CAM) requirements for emission sources that meet the applicability criteria of 40 CFR Part 64 in accordance with 40 CFR § 70.6(a)(3)(i)(A) and 30 TAC § 122.604(b).

With the exception of any emission units listed in the Periodic Monitoring or CAM Summaries in the FOP, the TCEQ Executive Director has determined that the permit contains sufficient monitoring, testing, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements that assure compliance with the applicable requirements. If applicable, each emission unit that requires additional monitoring in the form of periodic monitoring or CAM is described in further detail under the Rationale for CAM/PM Methods Selected section following this paragraph.

Rationale for Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)/ Periodic Monitoring Methods Selected

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM):

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is a federal monitoring program established under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 64 (40 CFR Part 64).

Emission units are subject to CAM requirements if they meet the following criteria:

1. the emission unit is subject to an emission limitation or standard for an air pollutant (or surrogate thereof) in an applicable requirement;
2. the emission unit uses a control device to achieve compliance with the emission limitation or standard specified in the applicable requirement; and
3. the emission unit has the pre-control device potential to emit greater than or equal to the amount in tons per year for a site to be classified as a major source.

The following table(s) identify the emission unit(s) that are subject to CAM:

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-40	
Control Device ID No.: PB-BAG-40	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	SOP Index No.: R1151-1
Pollutant: PM	Main Standard: § 111.151(a)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per day	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 5%.	
Basis of CAM: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-41	
Control Device ID No.: PB-BAG-41	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	SOP Index No.: R1151-1
Pollutant: PM	Main Standard: § 111.151(a)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per day	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 5%.	
<p>Basis of CAM: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-44	
Control Device ID No.: PB-ESP-44	Control Device Type: Wet or Dry Electrostatic Precipitator
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	SOP Index No.: R1151-1
Pollutant: PM	Main Standard: § 111.151(a)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Opacity	
Minimum Frequency: Six times per minute*	
Averaging Period: 3-hour block average of 6-minute averages	
Deviation Limit: Maximum opacity = 10% (only applies while burning Sanderdust fuel)	
<p>Basis of CAM: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

* The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis than is required and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-46	
Control Device ID No.: PB-BAG-46	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	SOP Index No.: R1151-1
Pollutant: PM	Main Standard: § 111.151(a)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per day	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 5%.	
<p>Basis of CAM: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-51	
Control Device ID No.: PB-BAG-51	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	SOP Index No.: R1151-1
Pollutant: PM	Main Standard: § 111.151(a)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per day	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 5%.	
<p>Basis of CAM: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-56	
Control Device ID No.: PB-BAG-56	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	SOP Index No.: R1151-1
Pollutant: PM	Main Standard: § 111.151(a)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per day	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 5%.	
<p>Basis of CAM: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-57A	
Control Device ID No.: PB-BAG-57A	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	SOP Index No.: R1151-1
Pollutant: PM	Main Standard: § 111.151(a)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per day	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 5%.	
<p>Basis of CAM: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-57B	
Control Device ID No.: PB-BAG-57B	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	SOP Index No.: R1151-1
Pollutant: PM	Main Standard: § 111.151(a)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per day	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 5%.	
<p>Basis of CAM: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-60	
Control Device ID No.: PB-60BH	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	SOP Index No.: R1151-1
Pollutant: PM	Main Standard: § 111.151(a)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per day	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 5%.	
<p>Basis of CAM: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-COREBIN	
Control Device ID No.: PB-CB-FF	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	SOP Index No.: R1151-1
Pollutant: PM	Main Standard: § 111.151(a)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per day	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 5%.	
<p>Basis of CAM: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-FACEBIN	
Control Device ID No.: PB-FB-FF	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Nonagricultural Processes	SOP Index No.: R1151-1
Pollutant: PM	Main Standard: § 111.151(a)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per day	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 5%.	
<p>Basis of CAM: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

Periodic Monitoring:

The Federal Clean Air Act requires that each federal operating permit include monitoring sufficient to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. Most of the emission limits and standards applicable to emission units at Title V sources include adequate monitoring to show that the units meet the limits and standards. For those requirements that do not include monitoring, or where the monitoring is not sufficient to assure compliance, the federal operating permit must include such monitoring for the emission units affected. The following emission units are subject to periodic monitoring requirements because the emission units are subject to an emission limitation or standard for an air pollutant (or surrogate thereof) in an applicable requirement that does not already require monitoring, or the monitoring for the applicable requirement is not sufficient to assure compliance:

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-40	
Control Device ID No.: PB-BAG-40	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per calendar quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 20%.	
Basis of monitoring: The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-41	
Control Device ID No.: PB-BAG-41	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per calendar quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 20%.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-44	
Control Device ID No.: PB-ESP-44	Control Device Type: Wet or Dry Electrostatic Precipitator
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(A)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Opacity	
Minimum Frequency: Six times per minute*	
Averaging Period: Six Minutes	
Deviation Limit: Maximum Opacity = 30%	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis than is required and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-46	
Control Device ID No.: PB-BAG-46	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per calendar quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 20%.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-47	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per calendar quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 20%.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-48	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per calendar quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 20%.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-49	
Control Device ID No.: PB-VRTO-49	Control Device Type: Thermal Incinerator (Direct Flame Incinerator/Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer)
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per calendar quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 20%.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-50	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per calendar quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 20%.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

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Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-51	
Control Device ID No.: PB-BAG-51	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per calendar quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 20%.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

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Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-53	
Control Device ID No.: PB-RTO-53	Control Device Type: Thermal Incinerator (Direct Flame Incinerator/Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer)
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per calendar quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 20%.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-55	
Control Device ID No.: PB-60BH	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(A)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per calendar quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 30%.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

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Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-56	
Control Device ID No.: PB-BAG-56	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per calendar quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 20%.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-57A	
Control Device ID No.: PB-BAG-57A	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per calendar quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 20%.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

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Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-57B	
Control Device ID No.: PB-BAG-57B	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per calendar quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 20%.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

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Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-59	
Control Device ID No.: PB-BF-59	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per calendar quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 20%.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

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Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-60	
Control Device ID No.: PB-60BH	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per calendar quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 20%.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

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Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-COREBIN	
Control Device ID No.: PB-CB-FF	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per calendar quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 20%.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

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Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-FACEBIN	
Control Device ID No.: PB-FB-FF	Control Device Type: Fabric Filter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per calendar quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 20%.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

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Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: PB-FIREPMP	
Control Device ID No.: N/A	Control Device Type: N/A
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R1111-1
Pollutant: PM (Opacity)	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Visible Emissions	
Minimum Frequency: Once per calendar quarter	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: If visible emissions are observed, the permit holder shall report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 and report a deviation if opacity exceeds 20%.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>The option to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

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Compliance Review

Compliance History Review

1. In accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 60, the compliance history was reviewed on2/10/17
Site rating: 0.00 / High Company rating: 0.16 / Satisfactory
(*High < 0.10; Satisfactory ≥ 0.10 and ≤ 55 ; Unsatisfactory > 55*)
2. Has the permit changed on the basis of the compliance history or site/company rating? No

Site/Permit Area Compliance Status Review

1. Were there any out-of-compliance units listed on Form OP-ACPS? No
2. Is a compliance plan and schedule included in the permit? No

Available Unit Attribute Forms

OP-UA1 - Miscellaneous and Generic Unit Attributes
OP-UA2 - Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine Attributes
OP-UA3 - Storage Tank/Vessel Attributes
OP-UA4 - Loading/Unloading Operations Attributes
OP-UA5 - Process Heater/Furnace Attributes
OP-UA6 - Boiler/Steam Generator/Steam Generating Unit Attributes
OP-UA7 - Flare Attributes
OP-UA8 - Coal Preparation Plant Attributes
OP-UA9 - Nonmetallic Mineral Process Plant Attributes
OP-UA10 - Gas Sweetening/Sulfur Recovery Unit Attributes
OP-UA11 - Stationary Turbine Attributes
OP-UA12 - Fugitive Emission Unit Attributes
OP-UA13 - Industrial Process Cooling Tower Attributes
OP-UA14 - Water Separator Attributes
OP-UA15 - Emission Point/Stationary Vent/Distillation Operation/Process Vent Attributes
OP-UA16 - Solvent Degreasing Machine Attributes
OP-UA17 - Distillation Unit Attributes
OP-UA18 - Surface Coating Operations Attributes
OP-UA19 - Wastewater Unit Attributes
OP-UA20 - Asphalt Operations Attributes
OP-UA21 - Grain Elevator Attributes
OP-UA22 - Printing Attributes
OP-UA24 - Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plant Attributes
OP-UA25 - Synthetic Fiber Production Attributes
OP-UA26 - Electroplating and Anodizing Unit Attributes
OP-UA27 - Nitric Acid Manufacturing Attributes
OP-UA28 - Polymer Manufacturing Attributes
OP-UA29 - Glass Manufacturing Unit Attributes
OP-UA30 - Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mill Attributes
OP-UA31 - Lead Smelting Attributes
OP-UA32 - Copper and Zinc Smelting/Brass and Bronze Production Attributes
OP-UA33 - Metallic Mineral Processing Plant Attributes
OP-UA34 - Pharmaceutical Manufacturing
OP-UA35 - Incinerator Attributes
OP-UA36 - Steel Plant Unit Attributes
OP-UA37 - Basic Oxygen Process Furnace Unit Attributes
OP-UA38 - Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plant Attributes
OP-UA39 - Sterilization Source Attributes
OP-UA40 - Ferroalloy Production Facility Attributes
OP-UA41 - Dry Cleaning Facility Attributes
OP-UA42 - Phosphate Fertilizer Manufacturing Attributes
OP-UA43 - Sulfuric Acid Production Attributes
OP-UA44 - Municipal Solid Waste Landfill/Waste Disposal Site Attributes

OP-UA45 - Surface Impoundment Attributes
OP-UA46 - Epoxy Resins and Non-Nylon Polyamides Production Attributes
OP-UA47 - Ship Building and Ship Repair Unit Attributes
OP-UA48 - Air Oxidation Unit Process Attributes
OP-UA49 - Vacuum-Producing System Attributes
OP-UA50 - Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit Catalyst Regenerator/Fuel Gas Combustion Device/Claus Sulfur Recovery Plant Attributes
OP-UA51 - Dryer/Kiln/Oven Attributes
OP-UA52 - Closed Vent Systems and Control Devices
OP-UA53 - Beryllium Processing Attributes
OP-UA54 - Mercury Chlor-Alkali Cell Attributes
OP-UA55 - Transfer System Attributes
OP-UA56 - Vinyl Chloride Process Attributes
OP-UA57 - Cleaning/Depainting Operation Attributes
OP-UA58 - Treatment Process Attributes
OP-UA59 - Coke By-Product Recovery Plant Attributes
OP-UA60 - Chemical Manufacturing Process Unit Attributes
OP-UA61 - Pulp, Paper, or Paperboard Producing Process Attributes
OP-UA62 - Glycol Dehydration Unit Attributes
OP-UA63 - Vegetable Oil Production Attributes